

*do* see serious objections to the theory that sea birds regularly rest upon the water at night, in the long and heavy gales so prevalent off Cape Horn, which would seem to make such a proceeding a physical impossibility. And how is it with the little Stormy Petrels which have apparently a constitutional aversion to sitting in the water?

It is doubtful if the Albatross habitually follows any one vessel for a considerable length of time, while the reverse is probably true of the Cape Pigeon. While the amount of 'pickings' from a single ship would make quite an item in the daily fare of several Cape Pigeons, they would count for little with one Albatross. This latter bird is much given to making vast stretches back and forth over the ocean, and even while near a ship continually circles round about in search of food. That an Albatross *can* see a vessel distinctly from an elevation of a thousand feet is doubtless true, but judging from my own experience this bird rarely ascends to such a height, for I *never* observed it more than two or three hundred feet above the ocean. Is it not more probable that the bird meets with vessels while quartering over the ground as just described and stays by them until drawn off in search of food? Contrary to what might be supposed, it is during calms that birds become detached from the ship they may have been following. At such times the Albatross is especially given to resting upon the water, from which it cannot then rise without much flapping of wings and splashing of water as it runs along the surface until it has acquired the necessary momentum to start upon its customary graceful flight. The smaller birds follow the example of their larger relatives, and, scattered here and there by twos and threes, alternately quarrel and preen their plumage until the breeze springs up, and with it everything once more starts into renewed activity.

---

## A NEW VIREO FROM GRAND CAYMAN, WEST INDIES.

BY CHARLES B. CORY.

THE box of birds lately received from Grand Cayman, or Great Cayman, contained still another new bird from that most interesting island, which I propose to call

*Vireo caymanensis*, sp. nov.

SP. CHAR.—(♂ Coll. C. B. Cory, No. 6273.) Upper parts dull olive, brightest on the rump and upper tail-coverts; crown darker than the back, showing a slight brownish tinge; underparts dull yellowish-white, faintly tinged with olive on the sides and flanks; upper throat dull white; a dull white superciliary stripe from the upper mandible; a stripe of slaty brown from the upper mandible passing through and back of the eye; quills dark brown, narrowly edged with dull green on the outer webs, most of the inner feathers showing a white edging on the basal portion of the inner webs; tail dull olive brown, the feathers showing green on the edges; upper mandible dark; lower mandible pale; feet slaty brown.

Length, 5.40; wing, 2.75; tail, 2.25; tarsus, .75; bill, .52.

HABITAT. Island of Grand Cayman, West Indies.

Several specimens of *Seiurus noveboracensis* were received from Grand Cayman, having been taken there in August. A few birds were also sent from Little Cayman; they were *Polioptila caerulea* (Linn.), *Dendroica dominica* (Linn.), *Vireo calidris barbatulus* (Cab.), *Euethia olivacea* (Gmel.), *Elainea martinica*? (Linn.), *Tyrannus dominicensis* (Gmel.), and a *Zeniada*. The latter appears to be somewhat different from *Z. spadicea*, but a larger series is necessary to determine if the comparatively slight differences are constant. It is of a somewhat paler brown, and shows a decided slaty tinge on the flanks; the metallic reflections on the feathers of the neck appear different in color, being paler and less in extent. It is possible that the two birds are not separable specifically, but in case future investigation should prove them to be distinct I would propose the name of *Zenaida richardsoni* for the Little Cayman bird.

---

---

ADDITIONS TO THE CATALOGUE OF THE BIRDS  
OF KANSAS.

BY N. S. GOSS.

THE following observations have been made, and notes gathered, since the publication, May 1, 1886, of my 'Revised Catalogue of the Birds of Kansas':